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ION IN FULFILLMENT—In a special montage, Karl G. Maeser is toward the structure which bears his name. Perhaps he is contemplating the phenomenal growth of the university which he helped establish.

Visitors, Students, and Faculty:

is a great pleasure to greet you on this special day, has been planned expressly for a review of the progress Brigham Young University. This pause for introspection of great value not only to our visitors, but also students and faculty, to rededicate themselves to the achievement of the great destiny of this university.

To the bishops and stake presidents and other Church and members visiting here today, let me express hearty welcome of both students and administration. Just that this will be a day of profitable instruction, useful reunions with your home folk, and of pleasant attainment.

FIRST OF ALL, let me assure you that this is your city. The young men and women who attend are from wards and stakes all over the world, and their welfare foremost in our minds. Also the beautiful new campus you see about you was made possible by the faithfulness of Church members and the generosity of the Board trustees.

is with satisfaction that I look back on the last ten years of progress at your Church university, and it is with pride that I look back on the progress since the time the student body became early 1900's. At that time there fewer students than we have faculty now. But our has been steady and solid. From the days of Karl G. Maeser was the spiritual architect of this university, and the principles of integrity, of industry, and dignity that grand old man established have been carried enlarged upon by Presidents Benjamin Cluff Jr., H. Brimhall, Franklin S. Harris, Howard S. McChristen Jensen, and the present administration.

HE COMBINED WORK of all of these men, together loyalty of a great faculty and the devotion of dedicated students and alumni have in very deed made this one great universities of the world. Last semester our student was 10,336, the largest regular daytime enrollment of any university between Colorado and the Pacific Moreover, from the standpoint of full-time, on-campus, BYU is the largest church-related university in States.

As I mentioned above, to teach this growing body

new students, our faculty has been enlarged to about

they have been trained in a hundred universities and



President Wilkinson

colleges in the United States and abroad and constitute a community of scholars which is a veritable treasurehouse of knowledge in the Church.

In 10 years students results say tynia am.

THIS GREAT INFUX of students an increase of 123 percent in 10 years comes from several things: the natural growth of the Church and its natural and skyrocketing demand for higher education, and the realization on the part of Church members that this is THEIR university, providing finest academic, physical, and spiritual education in an ideal social climate.

NATURALLY, IN order to accommodate such an increase, the campus had to be expanded many fold. In that same time, 18 permanent, major buildings have been constructed, a tremendous growth, indeed. Also the Alumni House is now under construction and we hope soon to be able to start a great Fine Arts Center and Y Student Center.

All of this visible growth is spectacular, but we are most proud of the elevated academic standards in the same period. For one thing, several new areas have been added, such as the Air Force ROTC program, the College of Nursing, the General College with its technical institutes, and the College of Physical and Engineering Sciences. Indeed the original five colleges, one and two divisions have been increased to eleven colleges, one school, and two divisions.

THE UNIVERSITY has adopted the motto *Excellence in the interests of scholarship and the entire curriculum has been revised to strengthen scholarship and meet the challenges of the times. Scholarship has been given the recognition it deserves at Brigham Young University and an Honors Program instituted to give special attention to the gifted students.*

We also count among the outstanding achievements of this decade the organization of three Brigham Young University stakes of the Church. The original twelve wards have expanded to 28. Spiritual benefits of this program to students have been incalculable.

Again, let me express my gratitude to loyal students and faculty, to faithful members of the Church, to the generous Board of Trustees and my industrious and devoted colleagues in the administration for advancement of God's work at this institution.

President
Ernest L. Wilkinson

lications Committee Dr. Maeser Teaches First Languages ects Catalog Work

In 1956 no centralized

ion of general University publications existed, except for a faculty committee appointed to prepare each year's general catalog for the press.

In establishing the office of University Publications, President Ernest L. Wilkinson assigned the following responsibilities: The Office of University Publications is to make certain that all publications which reach the public, whether on or off campus, are accurate and correct in every respect, representing the University well as an institution of higher learning.

A ADDITION to the number of publications are to be the direct responsibility of this office: the general catalog of courses, college brochures, commencement and dedicatory brochures, a directory of LDS educators, the University handbook, and other similar publications.

To enable the office to fulfill its responsibilities all material published with University funds is to be channeled through this office before being sent to the press.

Since beginning operations in 1956 staff members of the Office of University Publications have edited and proofread a veritable mountain of material. Although proofreading remains the responsibility of those originating each publication, all copy is read by the office staff, and either page proof or blueprint copies again are checked at this office.

Dr. Karl G. Maeser, the first president of Brigham Young University, was also the first teacher of foreign languages at BYU. In addition to his native German, he taught Greek and Latin.

By 1885 J.G. Nelson and Ferdinand Lara were appointed to assist Brother Maeser in the teaching of languages. The courses offered included three years of Latin; two years of

French, German, and Spanish; and one year of Greek.

For many years French, Spanish, German, Latin and Greek were the only languages taught at BYU. The list now includes fourteen languages: Arabic, Chinese, French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Italian, Japanese, Latin, Norwegian, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish and Egyptian.

TO HELP CARRY out its goal of training students to understand and speak foreign languages in addition to reading and writing, the BYU Language Department operates one of the largest language laboratories in the intermountain area.

In addition to its academic program the Language Department sponsors a number of special projects. One of these is an annual Festival of Foreign Languages, held in schools in the state of Utah. Last year 2600 students came to the BYU campus for this event.

ANOTHER PROJECT is a summer school institute for the convenience of high school teachers of foreign languages. The BYU institute is carried on without the aid of federal subsidies.

A third is the establishment of foreign language summer schools in Mexico City, and in Quebec, Canada. This year the program will be expanded to include foreign residence programs for BYU students in Madrid, Spain; Vienna, Austria; and Paris, France.

TOTAL enrollment in the BYU Language Department has increased more than 60 percent during the past three years, from 1300 to 2000.

Indian Students Come to BYU, Form Tribe of Many Feathers

As Indians have begun to move more and more into the main stream of American life, they have also begun to enter college in a steadily increasing stream rather than as occasional individuals. Since World War II particularly, Indian tribes in the United States have become acutely aware of the value of higher education.

As the Church renewed and expanded its missionary efforts among Indians, it was only natural that some LDS Church-reared Indian students would begin to come to the Brigham Young University.

By 1950 there were enough Indian students on campus that together with a few representatives of various Indian missionaries, organized the Tribe of Many Feathers as a geographical unit (with certainly the most inclusive geography!) on campus.

Dr. Brigham D. Madsen served as the faculty sponsor of this group from 1950 to 1953 when he was succeeded by Dr. Lynn Tyler who still serves as the Chairman of the Indian Education Committee.

BEGINNING WITH the school year 1954-55, the Indian Education Committee came into existence and for the first time a lim-

ited number of grants and aids for Indian students were authorized.

In 1956-57 the Indian Education Program became a firmly established part of the University as the number of students increased to 49 and a part-time Adviser to Indian Students was appointed to the staff of the Dean of Students.

AS THE UNIVERSITY demonstrated its interest in providing increased opportunities for Indian education for Indian young people by expanding its program of financial assistance, it found that its interest and financial support was more than matched by the vigor and enthusiasm of the Indian students themselves.

FALL SEMESTER 47 Indian students, representing 27 different tribes in 13 states and Canada registered.

Attending school has become something of a family affair as demonstrated by the Senecas from New York. First to come was Loretta, who graduates this year from the School of Nursing, followed by Martin, one of the stars of the football team and on this year's football squad and presently serving in the Central States Mission. The latest addition is Carolyn, a freshman majoring in art.

Block plan classes now beginning in Romeo-ology 463. Prerequisite: a visit to Knight's



George H. Brimhall

On Sept. 16, 1954, after having had a university press while Benjamin Cluff South America, George H. Brimhall was appointed president of BYU. He served until July 1, 1957, under student of Karl Dr. Brimhall felt son's prime purpose was to serve the Saints. "Temporally was bought for the University and the Art Building.

NEW Spring STYLES

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77 North University FR 3-7130

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Air view of campus taken this fall shows results of university meet growing demands of the country's largest Church-affiliated



Franklin S. Harris

A student of George H. Brimhall, Dr. Harris succeeded him and served as president from July 1, 1921 to June 30, 1948, a total of 24 years—the longest term of any president. During his administration the school was organized into five colleges, the Graduate Library, Y Stadium, Allen Hall, Amanda Knight Hall, and Joseph Smith Building, were completed.

NOW YOU KNOW -

The largest reservoir in the United States is Lake Mead at Hoover Dam in Arizona and Nevada. Its capacity is 29,830,000 acre feet—(UPI).

Bureau Locates Needed Jobs For Y Students

Jobs! That's the one word around which the University's Placement Bureau revolves.

This is the campus center for students needing part-time employment while going to school; for seniors who are looking for employment after graduation; for industry spokesmen who are seeking qualified employees and for school districts wanting more teachers.

This is the campus center for local businessmen, housewives, farmers or others who want to have students for anything from baby-sitters to engineering assistants. Brigham Young University departments wishing either part-time or full-time employees or alumni who are seeking new job opportunities also look to Placement for help.

LAST YEAR more than 18,000 jobs were listed with the Placement Bureau. Approximately 300 company officials visited the campus and conducted more than 5,800 interviews and nearly 3,800 individual applications were processed through Placement Bureau records.

But, primarily placement activities can be summarized in four different areas: placement of seniors in jobs after graduation; placement of men in part-time employment while they are in school; placement of alumni graduates who seek new positions or employment; and employment of non-academic staff for the university.

In Tenth Year . . .

AFROTC Program Serves Student

June 15, 1951 was the birth-day of the Department of Air Science at Brigham Young University. Lieutenant Colonel Jesse E. Stay of the United States Air Force was assigned as the first Professor of Air Science.

Assisting to Colonel Stay were Major H. P. Anderson and Captain Charles K. Maren.

These three officers laid the initial groundwork in the establishment of the Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps on the campus.

THE FIRST year's enrollment of the AFROTC unit included approximately 1,000 students.

The Air Force furnished the new blue uniforms, textbooks, and other equipment required for the Air Science curriculum.

In August, the Arnold Air Society, a campus honorary unit, was initiated into the corps. The first two members were received and the music department assisted the AFROTC unit in organizing and training the military band.

THE SPONSOR corps was originated as a campus service unit and an auxiliary in the cadet corps. The first unit consisted of 100 BYU students. The girls obtained uniforms, and the Air Force furnished the

units.

They accompany the AFROTC Air Force Base tours, participate in drill meets and other functions with the cadre.

BY 1951, they had increased to Angel Flights affiliated with the national organization.

An AFROTC sponsor program was initiated on a weekly basis and the general student invited to attend. The drawings featured films presented throughout the U.S.

THE AFROTC program is divided into basic and advanced courses. The basic course, including the first two years, gives the cadre opportunity to learn about the AFROTC while devoting full time to their studies.

The current focus is training and understanding organizations and operations of the Air Force and participation in such AFROTC extracurricular activities as basketball, field trips, and various

Economics Dept. History Starts With First Courses in 1895-6

Political Economy, the first new College of Commerce during the 1895-96 and the early 1900's, Professor John C. Swenson and Elmer Miller were the principal faculty members.

In 1935, Agricultural Economics was made a separate department, and Professor of Biological and Agricultural Sciences, Ivan Cambridge was made chairman of the new department, but continued to serve the Economics Department as part-time basis.

Beginning the academic year 1946-47, the department will offer a Bachelor of Science Degree in both the College of Bachelor of Sciences Degree in both the College of Business and the College of Humanities and Social Sciences. Professor Swenson and Earl J. Glade were the instructors.

In 1951 Economics became a separate department under the

direction of the last two professors, and the departmentalized training in Air Forces monthly cash allowances more than \$3000 for two years, four weeks summer camp at an Air Force base with all expenses paid, including room, board, and training equipment and an opportunity for additional training exists.

A CADET is comissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Air Force Reserve upon completion of the course and has the opportunity during active duty further training and ex-



tion. Big as campus is, plans call for even more expansion to
Photo by Frank Jense.



CIRCA 1930 air view taken from about the same point as the one at top of page shows library, Maeser Bldg., and one story of Brimhall Bldg. — then a mechanical arts shop.

Instruction Dept. Grows to Fit Needs

The Department of Instruction came into being in September, 1955, as a department in the College of Education. It includes the Divisions of Elementary Instruction, College Instruction, and General Instruction.

The NEWLY formed Department of Instruction was first headed by Arthur D. Browne in September, 1955. In January, 1956, Sterling C. Callahan succeeded Arthur D. Browne, serving as Department Chairman until June, 1956 at which time he was named Chairman. He served in this capacity until June, 1958. Dean C. Christensen assumed the Chairmanship of the Department of Instruction in June, 1958 and heads the Department at the present time.

THE CURRICULUM Library source of current textbooks, periodicals, sources of study, pamphlets,

and other usable materials. The facilities of this laboratory are open to all students at all times. The Children's Literature Room and Elementary Art Room also afford opportunities for staff research and study in these areas.

As Brigham Young University entered a phase of dramatic expansion shortly after 1950, it became apparent that the very large number of students seeking certification as teachers would require the establishment of an information-dispensing center concerned with the problems of prospective teachers. In 1956, a Teacher Certification Office was established as an independent office of the Department of Instruction. One year later this office was relocated and given the title of the Teacher Certification

Office. It serves the needs of all undergraduate students, regardless of location in the University, who seek elementary or secondary certification.

LONG BEFORE the war years of the 1940's the forerunners of the Department of Instruction maintained close and cooperative relationship with the Elementary and Secondary Laboratory Schools on lower campus. Although the specific functions of the laboratory schools in relationship to college level courses have changed slightly, the close and necessary relationships has continued.

Until recently the first phase of student teaching was taken care of in the Laboratory School. At the present time, however, all Student Teaching Offices which was established in 1958

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HOMECOMING FLOAT—Students at the turn of the century might not have had gold-painted faces and red cellophane trappings, but crowds turned out to watch

the parade anyway. This spiritually themed float was built on a wagon and was drawn by horses.

Games, Facilities Tell Development

At the turn of the century there were no organized sports teams against nearly any kind of competition that was available. High schools, the local fire house teams, and other groups were part of the schedule.

Of course physical education was a part of the school's program, with beginning and advanced classes and contests figuring in student activity.

Football, or what we know today as football, moved onto the scene in the late '30's, and other sports were also introduced as the demands for an overall athletic program increased.

The University's athletic department fields teams in football, basketball, baseball,

track and field, wrestling, tennis, golf, chess, and many a variety of other games at the inter-collegiate level. Not included in the above is an intramural program of even broader scope.

Serious injuries on the field drop football forced the school to drop football, and it wasn't until 1958 that the game was resumed.

But if any sport can be credited with capturing the interest of the public, it is BYU's basketball. Dating back to the time before the immortal Alma Richards, BYU's team has always been representative. Recently, the team won Olympic medal winner and All-American basketball player, Clint Larson of track and field fame.

Basketball reached an all-time high under Siam Watt's 1951 team, which won the National Invitational Tournament championship with the likes of Mel Hutchins, Roland Hansen, Joe Hickey, and Harold Christensen.

But it wasn't until after the Cougars won a national title that basketball really became popular among the crowds who were beginning to show a fanatical interest in the game.

The George Albert Smith Fieldhouse, which was dedicated nine years ago, is still one of the finest basketball places in the country. It will hold about 11,000 fans for a basketball game, and the new extension added last year offers indoor facilities for football, track, baseball and other activities.



OLD-TIME TUG-OF-WAR — Founders Day used to be a rip-roaring time, filled

with traditional activities. Oct. 16, 1913, was no exception. Losers were all wet.

Howard S. McDonald

President McDonald served the university from July 1, 1941 to October 1948; a major expansion program was carried out during his term. A temporary women's dorm was remodeled into what is now the Social Hall. Knight-Mangum Hall was constructed and Rymer Science Center was begun. A large completed temporary housing and department facilities were also brought to campus.

Visual Aids Dept. Has Noted Start

Establishment of an audio-visual program was an eventful episode in the history of Brigham Young University and even in the history of Utah. It originated in 1933 and achieved professional status in 1953 under the auspices of Ellsworth Dell, an audio-visual expert from the University of Minnesota.

During its short but dynamic period of existence, the audio-visual program has been known by several titles. It is now known as Department of Audio-Visual Communication . . . in short DAVC.

THE AUDIO-VISUAL program was initiated with a hopeful but modest beginning consisting of a full-time director and two part-time students. It operated with one old 35 mm film projector which had been found in the vault of the Secretary-Treasurer's Office in the Education Building on lower campus, and a full library containing several thousand books and 121 silent film titles which the University had managed to obtain through various sources.

Coming to the current audio-visual scene, we find that in contrast to the one thousand set also distribution in 1954, about 20,000 copies are now distributed throughout the United States. We find six thousand sound film releases and over 2000 16 mm silent titles. Over 1100 filmstrips plus an additional 1100 tapes embellish the library facilities. Four hundred and fifty pieces of audio-visual equipment fill the needs of an ultra-modern audio-visual program.

TO PERMIT this expansion it was necessary to leave the "closet facilities" on lower campus. The first move was to the Madsen Building, which was to become expansive quarters in the North Building. After these transitional migrations, 1953 found DAVC permanently located in the South Wing of the Herald R. Clark Student Service Center.

From the three original personnel servicing the audio-visual program, the staff has grown to nineteen full-time members and seventy part-time employees.



Knight
men's SHO

77 N. University FR 5-7

Biology, Entomology ove to Brimhall Bldg.

curriculum of the Zoology and Entomology department appeared in the 1925-26 Dr. Vasco M. Tanner head of the new department by Drs. Charles H. Carforce, G. Merrill, and L. A. Johnson. The first three were local practicing physi- who taught the courses in anatomy and physiology on a part-time basis.

DER THE administration of Dr. M. Tanner, the department witnessed a steady growth in curriculum, facilities, and For a period of about years, the department was on the second floor of the Education Building on the campus.

In 1951 the present Brimhall wing was completed by addition stories to the old Mech-

od Services ponsible r Feeding Y

Department of Brigham Young University Food Services is made up of five cafeteria, three bars, concessions, catering, vending operation and laundry.

Food Service is assisted by eleven other students who are in territorial positions responsible for specific function. There are 11 full time cooks and 270 stu- employees.

ENRKY STAFF meetings aid to keep abreast of each other's work. It is kept current best food buys and purchases on a bid basis quality of produce as well as kept in mind.

With the growth of this service, in the last decade the growth and development of the Food Service Department. The one major addition is the new Cannon Center, a national merit award sign.

L OTHER cafeteria are in buildings and locations they have been in for some but they, too, have realized change and modernization, better, and more efficient has been the result of the extensive cafeteria facilities good nourished for the patron. Revamping and redecorating of BYU are made known to graduatin seniors.

"We begin by sending letters to each student before I visit the school," said Mr. Nelson.

During his visit, Mr. Nelson talks with students and answers their questions about BYU.

"I emphasize the environment and ideals of the University. I also hit the high points of academic standards, honors program, scholarships, student organizations and the opportunities for religious participation in the three stake organization."

The question period allows students to ask pertinent questions, housing, scholarships, admission requirements, employment opportunities and course offerings.

"We do not use scholarships as a recruiting device; they are merely a talking point," said Mr. Nelson.

Following his visit, Mr. Nelson sends followup information and letters to interested students. Congratulatory messages are sent to students receiving scholarships. The Senior Guide, a special newsletter is also mailed to students.

No figures are available as to the exact influence the recruiting program has on high school seniors planning to attend some college.

In a study conducted with students who were attending the Y, however, one-third of the group said that their decision to come to BYU was definitely influenced by the recruiting service and the information provided by that service.

anical Arts Building, and the Department of Zoology and Entomology was moved to this building.

FOLLOWING THE general pattern of the university, the enrollment of students in the department has steadily increased over the years. During the school year 1959-60, about 3,000 students received instruction in the department compared with about 1,000 in 1935. This is due to the fact that it has been necessary to continually add to the laboratory equipment and materials.

Over the years, staff and students have contributed many valuable specimens to the collections which are so essential to adequate teaching in this area of learning. These collections now include large and cataloged collections of mammals, birds and reptiles, eggs, reptiles, fishes, marine invertebrates, insects and

throughout its history staff members and advanced students have been active in research and its publication in scientific articles. At present several members of the staff hold substantial research grants from outside sources.

Recruiters Beat Brush For BYU

A vigorous recruiting system might be one of the reasons for the skyrocketing attendance records at Brigham Young University.

Employing personal visits, literature and a special newsletter, Dale Nelson, head of the recruiting program, has almost eliminated senior high school in Utah.

In addition, he contacts schools in southern Idaho, Colorado, and parts of Wyoming, Arizona and Nevada to spread information and stimulate interest in the BYU.

This service was begun about four years ago and has been expanding rapidly. By recruiting, Nelson means that information about the educational opportunities, environment, standards and excellent academic standing of BYU are made known to graduatin seniors.

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Home Economics Gives Way To Family Living

Courses in home management and in housing were taught in the former department of Home Economics which was dissolved with the creation of the College of Family Living in 1955.

At that time two departments—Economics and Management of the Home and Housing and Design and General Education in 1950 were combined to create the existing department of Housing and Home Management.

Taught in this department are three major areas: house planning, interior decoration with its related arts, and home management. Future plans include an expansion of all three areas notably with an attempt to integrate the contribution of each toward the greater creation and control of the ideal home.

Here in Utah ...

Agriculture Is Basic Industry

Agriculture has always been a basic industry among the Mormon people. It is for this reason the founders of the Brigham Young Academy and the faculty introduced agricultural courses in the curriculum. In the early years of the Academy, the first hint was made in 1885, when courses in Animal Husbandry were offered for the first time.

In 1906 increased emphasis was given to agriculture in the curriculum when the School of Agriculture was established as one of seven schools in the Academy and it was placed under the able leadership of Dr. John W. Widtsoe and Franklin S. Harris.

PROF. H. GRANT IVINS served as head of the department until 1945 and during this time he gave special emphasis to poultry work which was the basis for a growing and important industry in Utah during this period.

Under the leadership of Grant S. Richards a small dairy herd was established and housed by the University on North Canyon Road. This small beginning in dairy husbandry has expanded until at the present time the University maintains a herd of approximately 140 milk cows and BYU has become widely known for its excellent dairy



DUSTY—Not many students, even some unit members, remember the days of 1951 when flour, molasses and mustard reigned supreme.

Geography Dept. Looks to Library For Storage Space

Geography was taught on campus as a part of the Geology Department for many years. The present department was established in 1955, with Professor Elliott Tuttle as chairman and with Albert Fish and Robert Layton as members of the staff.

CURRICULUM was expanded to offer training to become professional geographers and to those wishing to teach. A special course, Geography and World Affairs, was introduced to offer a general survey of world geography on a college level for students in all departments.

SINCE 1955 the department has made great progress in obtaining maps, cartographic equipment, and a large number of books and periodicals in the library. During 1961-62 it is anticipated that more adequate space for the department will enable the addition of more equipment and the better use of that now on hand. Space in the new library for filing and use of the 25,000 maps now in storage will be a major asset.



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Christen Jensen

Christen Jensen set as student of Brigham Young University during 1939-40 Dr. H. Harrel spent the first year at the Y, and again from Nov. 1940 until the early of 1951. His two periods administration were characterized by an emphasis on scholarship and a meticulous concern for proper university standards. Under his direction the Erying Science was completed and





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We are a department of Brigham Young University. The store's policies are formulated by a Board of Directors appointed by the president.



Our earnings go to the University for use in projects that directly benefit the students. For example, Bookstore earnings were largely responsible for the fine Brigham Young University Stadium, adjacent Athletic Fields, and other facilities. Right now they are being used to pay for the Student Service Center, which houses the Student Offices, etc.

We encourage the use of the store as an educational device. So many of our commerce classes use it as a laboratory, and we give valuable training and experience to student employees in such things as merchandising, salesmanship, accounting, secretarial practice, and play.



Most items, including books, are sold at prices established by manufacturers. Other items are sold at the price we would use if we were in a highly competitive area. It is not our policy, however, to be price cutters.



Textbooks, which may seem expensive, carry a much lower margin than anything else in the store. We buy all the used books we can get to help save students money.

ALL EARNINGS HELP BUILD

BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY

daily universe
Galaxy
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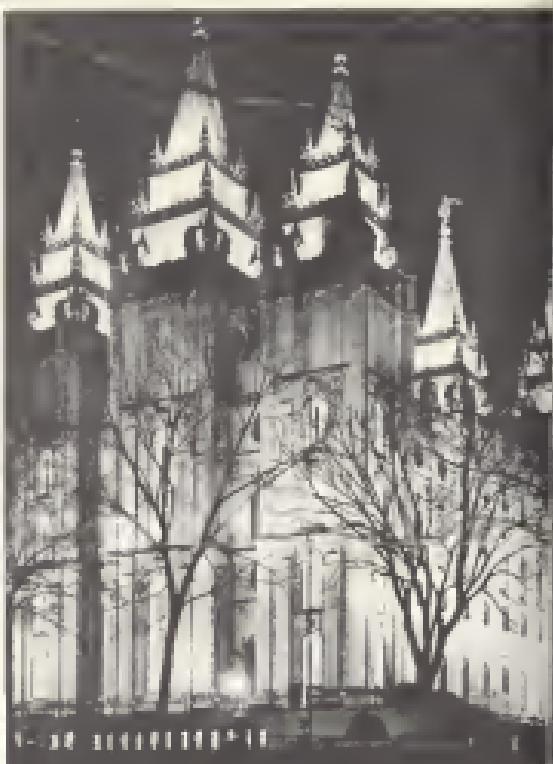
In the deed of trust, which governed the founding of the Brigham Young Academy, it is specified "that the Bible, and other standard works of the Church shall be among the regular textbooks, and that nothing shall be taught in any way conflicting with the principles of the Gospel."

When Karl G. Maeser was called by Brigham Young, Dec. 8, 1875, to take over the reins of the new Church academy, he was given no definite instructions as to how he should proceed.

A few days later, before he started for Provo, Dr. Maeser called at the office of President Young and asked for final instructions. Brother Brigham replied, "I want you to remember that you ought not to teach even the alphabet or the multiplication tables without the spirit of God. That is all. God bless you. Good bye."

President David O. McKay has restated this philosophy in his instructions to students attending the Brigham Young University. "You should come to a knowledge that the purpose of life is not mere existence or pleasure or fame or wealth, but the perfection of humanity through individual achievement under the guidance of God's inspiration."

A reliance on God's influence through the years, coupled with the efforts of men possessing vision—mothers of this school's destiny—have resulted in a unique university. Today, BYU is the largest church affiliated university in the United States.



GALAXY STAFF

Vol. 1, No. 1

Glen Davis

Dog Woodward

Rita Wheeler

Millard White

Photographers

April 3, 1961

Faculty Adviser

Editor-in-Chief

Managing Editor

Magazine Editor

Gary Hopkinson

Larry Lettner

Heilo Gonzales

Our cover: Mark and Mike Morgan, sons of BYU students Kent and Rae Morgan, oversee construction on BYU's housing campus—perhaps with the thought that they will someday take part in the university's proud tradition of service to the Church—photo by Gary Hopkinson.

Book Collection waits Move New Library

few short months, the book collection of the Brigham Young University will be transferred to a building in what will undoubtedly be the largest mass of books ever attempted.

new home of the library max, and at the same time create, vast changes in the life of the University. A small beginning as an university, with a library shelved principal's office, to a university with potentially the finest in the state is the story of the BYU.

library when occupied will have finest facilities in the Basin area for the maintenance of books and the convenience of patrons. The building is feet short of the length of all field.

GTHWISE, its five floors stretch over $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Imposing seating capacity will be 3,000 with special facilities for group study, seminar, typing, and study or the near-blind and blind. The exception of the Speciations Area the entire will be an open stack. Students will be able to in the area of their interest choose the books they read.

THE BYU, this "modern" ion is like turning back. The first academy library was a browsing library. was no catalog to suggest sources. Students looked pried until they found the information. Often they galled by other books



Two floors of the new library will be underground. Steel beams, which will support the third floor, form a cross-like effect.

which they came upon and thus broadened their horizons.

Such is to be hoped for in the new library. Accommodations will be so spacious that many students will hope that they will wish to change their study habits, making the library the center of their working day.

TO PROTECT the rare books in the library's collections and for the comfort of the patrons, the entire building will be air-conditioned and humidity controlled. This will also aid in protecting the library's collection of original manuscripts pertaining to the business and social history of the West.

In addition to books and manuscripts the library will be utilized for classroom space.

AS SPACIOUS as the new building may appear, it is, in the final analysis, the book collection which will determine its worth to the University, and to the stu-

dents. There are many fine research collections in the library's book collection at the present time.

To mention only a few, there are the Burns Collection and the Melville Collection which constitute as complete sets of the writings of these authors as it is possible to obtain.

BROAD coverage is given to Utah and Mormon material which is an area of particular interest. The Hafen Collection is rich in Western Americana. The recently announced Wilkinson Indian Collection is designed to provide research material on all phases of Indian life and culture.

All these collections are dynamic and the extent of their growth is limited only by the numbers of books, pamphlets, and periodical articles published on the particular subject and the availability of funds to secure them.

■ library, academic hub of the university.





If the track were located where it used to be, it would run through the middle of the Smith Ballroom. Before the Smith Bldg. was constructed track and field events were "on the hill." Since then they've been moved to Cougar Stadium area; indoor meets and practices are held in the new fieldhouse extension.

These dreary BYU misses, enveloped in the style of the day, didn't change into abbreviated costumes for athletic activities. At the turn of the century the maidens changed into gym bloomers at home, pulled on a skirt, took off skirts at the school practice room and repeated the process for the homeward trek.



Women's PE Dept Out-Grows Space

Some alumni will remember the dedication of the "Ladies' Gymnasium" when it was completed in 1913 at a cost of \$30,000. The tram on the carriage carries the date (1912) which was the beginning of the structure.

A picture of the dedication shows a few folk and a small assemblage of students gathered on the dusty road. Ladies in skirts and wide-brimmed hats, men in tight-sleeved short coat and wearing stiff straw hats and horses harnessed carriages look on. One hundred and eighty red students gloried in the new facilities provided for the thirty or forty girls.

Red in The West

The white and blue proudly reported in issue of November 9, 1913, "No institution in the state is taking better care of its girls than the BYU year we have the finest ladies' gymnasium in state, and the best school dance floor in the country."

Physical education and social activities continued through the years with the addition of basketball, school dances, matinees and the Prom within the walls of the gymnasium.

Too Busy

The springy floor proved to be too responsive to the tread of many feet at the social dance. Blocks were placed under the floor on top supporting pillars in the basement to stabilize the spring floor against the wild movement which fell in time to the music.

The student enrollment has continued to grow through the years until at the present time are two continuous classes for women's physical education majors. These courses are made up of combined sports skills, fitness and agility, gymnastics, tumbling, recreational sports, representative background in all areas of "Spill Over."

In addition to use of the women's gym, classwork must spill over into all areas which can be obtained, and a great deal of devising has been done to provide an enriched program in P-education for women students. Schools, houses and local recreational facilities are utilized.

The old gym which was the men's gym in the high school building is used by Women's P-Education classes for 4 and 7 a.m. classes. Tennis on the west end of the fieldhouse for men's athletes is sometimes available for door activities.



F. Smith lays the corner of the Maeser Bldg. on her Day, 1909. Jesse one of Brigham Young city's chief benefactors, his right, hat in hand.

ight Contributes, kes Possible ser Memorial

ents and faculty of Brigham Young University purchased one-half acres on what is known as Temple Hill in Provo City in 1907. This provided a place for Maeser Memorial Bldg., as finished in 1911.

structure and furnishings \$30,000 of which the family contributed \$65. Maeser Bldg. was the beginning of what we now know as our campus.

Many Thanks B. Y. U.

It's "great" to live and do business in a college town, especially when the college is "on the upward move."

So once again,
Many Thanks

Chuck Peterson Motors
Volkswagen

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Early stalwarts of the 1908 baseball team pose selfconsciously for an early photographer.

Forerunner of today's modern Industrial Education Building was a wooden shack where students learned the art of building wagon tongues and forging horse shoes—all very slicked up for the photographer.



Dancing, Hik Filled Agenda In Early Day

Baseball teams on the campus were organized in the early days of the school when the game was gradually becoming America's popular sport. Almost every town and community then had a ball squad.

Football games appeared at the academy while the school housed in the old ECHI building. The game was associated with "soccer" and was brought to the school by a number of converts to the Church who came to work in the wooden mills. Soon a large number of students were playing soccer.

The Church accepted dancing as a wholesome recreation. According to Prof. Baile, "round dancing" or "square dancing" in the so-called "square" position was looked upon with suspicion while square dancing was permitted and popular. Gradually the "round or circle dance" worked its way into the program when the waltz was permitted a few times each year. Principal Maeser was the innovator rather reluctantly—he didn't waltz.



of the favorite days for pranks at the university has been Y Day. Here students wait on University Avenue to begin their fun-filled day to Provo Bench where they will put in a

full day's work picnicking, throwing legal firecrackers and running footraces. Coeds will undoubtedly chastely cover their ankles—as they do here.

Pranksters Also Have Their Day

by Ed Geary

After repeated threats (not idle) of expulsion from university for any activities contrary to our standards of innocence and sobriety, a great many pranks have been pulled with varying degrees of success at Brigham Young University.

In the most part they have been ordinary that we can hize with the administration—opposition to them, but by some of the high-jinks ave won grudging admiration President Wilkinson

Chloroformed Cat

must have felt something irritation the night he wasakened by some students' rson of "Kitten on the entitled "Kitten on the " What this composition in technique it made up volume, and—after all—is to come from some

alloween Pumpkin
iz, the creator of "Peas-nut take the blame for enterprise of some arty-inclined students. They to give BYU its own Pumpkin" one Halloweening the observatory science building for nvas. Eager (and humorously) plant men remov-orange paint before any e-rising students could e masterpiece.

A Best Seller

Students have since kept the paint-removers busy protecting the statue of Karl G. Maeser—who woke up one morning holding "Peyton Place" under his arm.

Missing Pendulum

A "prank" that turned out to be rather expensive was the kidnapping of the Foucault Pendulum. It may have started out as fun, but the university's threats of prosecution must have resulted in some very nervous students holding the ball for weeks before they could finally drop it (much damaged) into the bottom pond.

Real Gone Bell

The "Old Y Bell" also had its troubles before it was provided with a nice, safe tower. After one disappearance it turned up (very conveniently) on the day of the football game when we finally

beat the University of Utah.

Bother Brigham

One of the more interesting sights growing out of that long-awaited victory was of a multitude of students perched precariously on the Brigham Young monument at Main and South Temple brandishing pieces of goal posts at the indulgent police.

The Unmentionables

And then there are the problems that arise out of the proximity of girls and boys at Helaman Halls. It seems inevitable that on nights when there is nothing else to do and the fellows are sitting around in idle bull sessions, somebody makes the innocent remark, "What we ought to do is go over to Budge Hall, and . . ."

Ah! But this is very bad. We don't talk about such things.

Growing With B.Y.U.

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Early alarms and scrambled eggs provide a somewhat bleak beginning for most day school days.

a day with one student

—photos by Helio Gonzales

George Redd, sophomore electrical engineering major from Sonora, Mexico, is a typical BYU student going through a typical day. He rises early to begin a busy schedule of brain-busting math classes, serious studying, devotional assembly, and finally finds time to relax with a favorite girl friend. Most students find their needs are filled in such a day as this—a day which won't vary much throughout the long months required to obtain a degree—and a wife.



In physics lab, Ge-



At devotional George listens intently to Ch-



ence for his chosen trade.



Studying alone is the only way to absorb school's lessons.



The perfect end of a near-perfect day.



Work day at Brigham Young University used to include mass evacuation to the Green bench farm, and the trek up Y Mountain to which present-day students are accustomed. Methods

for traveling to and from and work lots have changed, but the results of "Y Day" the same: a sense of devotion to the university and a generous number of blisters.

Big Block 'Y' Reigns as Loved Symbol

by Deanna Taylor

Three-quarters of a mile up the side of a mountain and commanding an impressive view of the valley below, the world's largest letter can be seen tilted at an angle of 27 degrees.

It is the "Y"—symbol of the Brigham Young University at Provo, Utah. According to the Provo Herald, the letter is doing a fine job of advertising; and 10,000 students are now enrolled at this, the largest church affiliated school in the United States.

Bumble Beginning

The "Y" had a humble beginning as a plain capital letter, but on March 22, 1910, blocks were added at the base of the stem and the tips of the prongs to form the "block Y."

Thus it has stood for 51 years, annually receiving a republishing by the Brigham Young University studentbody on "Y Day." It is on this day that a long line of students may be seen on the mountainside passing buckets of whitewash and water up to the mammoth letter for its annual face wash.

Gigantic Size

The size of the "Y" is never suspected, even by an expert. It is 384 feet long, 130 feet wide at the top, and 66 feet across at the base of the stem.

It has been the scene of many Founder's Day orations in the past, and the valley dwellers below could hear the low hum of the BYU studentbody as they stood by their cherished emblem to sing "All Hail the College That We Love."

On Sleep Spot
The mountain which the "Y"

An Old Poem
PAINT THE Y
Aye, paint the "Y,"
The grand old "Y"
Give it new life and power,
Let it an inspiration be,
To us each busy hour.

Yea, paint the "Y,"
The bold old "Y."
It is an emblem strong and true,
It stands for youth and also
Young,
And even stands for you

Then paint the "Y,"
The old block "Y,"
With courage strong and true,
Let it an emblem ever be,
It's strength and cheer to you

Oh, paint the "Y,"
The dear old "Y,"
With love and hope and tears,
That we may look on it with joy
Through all the coming years.
—Author Unknown

rests on is unusually steep the type usually selected is unusually steep, not a usually selected on would be a better because of feel vantage spot, the " noticed by all Never a eastern train pass through without some interested person commenting about it on the mountainside.

The letter, to quote a student, "embodies the spirit of the yearning Y youth today."



Y Day 1960 featured a gang to pass buckets of wash up to the big "Y," were hurried down the refilling. A few needs at the trip up and down the line.



onnt going through the process of creation. of the buildings, including the D-dorms on all, were hauled down from the Ogden

Arsenal. The construction at the lower left is the basement of the Central Heating Plant.

Wrecking Bars in Progress Y Campus

ms, Wymount, the North and the Speech Center borne to Brigham Young City Campus in 1946 and now all but Wymount are

to go was the North Service center of the Busipot, which stood in front of the library now stands on the scratch list of programs as the Speech Center, collapsed under the on-set of the wrecking crews this summer of 1960.

torn apart at the same time were several Wymount houses to make room for new tunnels and the new dual highway.

1960 saw the death of dorms. As soon as the vacated, the wreckers in. But the TOB's remain. They were not long for campus however. March 1st them going North on I-15. Originally from the Ogden, they now reside at Williams, back in the milltown which they were so ranked.

They rest in peace.

are few, if any, who would gladly trade those quarters for the more and tasteful accommodations at Leaman Halls.



Budge Hall, the newest campus student housing, finished last year and turned over to 234 women students.

The D-dorms had to go. The last ones remaining were transported to Camp Williams, out at Point of the Mountain.





A scene from this year's Youthatre production of "Heidi." This play is but one of many which have been produced on the College Hall stage.

Then Came BYU . . .

'Dusenberry School' Was First

by C. J. Hart

According to Professor Eugene L. Roberts, "The forerunner of the Brigham Young Academy was the so-called 'Dusenberry School' started by Warren Newton and Wilson Howard Dusenberry."

Early in the spring of 1843 Wilson opened up a school in a small adobe building on the corner of First East and Second South Streets in Provo.

THREE YEARS later in the fall of 1846 the brothers rented from the owner, Brigham Young, the Lewis Hail corner of Third West and Center Street in which they taught school under their own sponsorship until 1870 when their institution became the Timpanogos Branch of the University of Deseret, with Warren Dusenberry as principal.

"The Timpanogos Branch of

the University of Deseret became Brigham Young Academy October 18, 1870. While the Academy was officially launched on the 18th of October, 1870, enrollment and instruction did not get underway until January 1, 1871 with Warren Dusenberry at the head. He resigned at the end of the first term."

IT WAS AT this time President Brigham Young made a most fortunate decision. He appointed Karl G. Maeser, a well educated German convert, to head this new academy. As Dr. Russell Swenson reports, "He was a typical German scholar and gentleman with personal refinement, self discipline and a passion for perfection in academic work."

The academy was launched on its first full academic year on August 24, 1871.

Humor, Tale Typify History Of College Hall

The history of College Hall is filled with humorous "firsts," talents and folk and Dr. T. Earl Pardoe has them and seen everything.

DR. PARDOE tells a birth of College Hall in which plays were still being acted in the Columbia. It wasn't until 1929 the drama was seen in College auditorium. The first year all play festival was staged first to be held in the Wren, one of the largest in the United States.

For the festival, drama member Lynn Taylor in the first portable and no stage curtains. The curtains since used widely over the years.

ANOTHER "first" in College Hall was an automaton known as "Merrell" developed by Arvin via.

Dr. Pardoe recalls one curiously humorous incident which occurred during the stage of an early production, "The Runaway." One Harrison Merrill was cast as a king. Merrill was a large tall and over 300 pounds seated on a high throne in royal purple robes and over three feet tall.

THE MESSENGER of visiting kingdom, played Thomas L. Martin, was to meet the king with his surrender. In comparison large king, Martin was unusually small. He wore with a small skirt, but then covered by a large shield he carried. He was, to appearances, "conveyed" on the shield.

In a high voice, the king Martin piped "Our surrender, in the name of the king, surrender!" The voice and the appearance man came so unexpected the king let out one groan and rolled with laughter which he was joined by dience and cast. The play resume for half an hour.

The last play was given College Hall in 1932 when productions were performed on campus in the Joseph Smith Auditorium. Thus ended the first of the quarter century-old tradition that was College Hall.



86 faculty which taught without monetary
remuneration. Back row: Joseph Nelson and
Tanner. Front row: Willard Done, James

E. Talmage, Karl G. Maeser, Benjamin Cluff
and Joseph B. Keeler. Cluff followed Maeser as
president of the Brigham Young Academy.

but Pay . . .

Faculty Dows Spirit

fire destroyed the
dg., in 1884, the finances
am Young Academy hit
low. The school could
pay its rent on the old
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400 students.

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ow the Education Bldg..
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y more, and on that
nting to temple hill) for
seen it." Such was the
arl G. Maeser.

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The old Lewis Bldg. on corner of 3rd West and Center St. in Provo was the original home of Brigham Young Academy. Students were of all ages.



Fire gutted the Lewis Bldg. in 1884—forcing the Church to build the new Academy building. The loss was almost fatal to the young university.

Dedication rites for the new Brigham Young Academy (now the Education Bldg., lower campus) attracted church leaders and townpeople. In crowd below are Wilford Woodruff, Joseph F. Smith.



Growth, Fire Contribute to A New Build

On April 21, 1878, R. M. Macier came to Provo, once to the Lewis Building straightened and arranged rooms as best he could in preparation for starting a new term the following Monday.

Brigham Young Academy intended to grow. By its eighth year, the enrollment up to 400 students—range from children to adu-

More room was badly needed so two additions were made to the Lewis Building. These rooms were in use six months when fire destroyed the whole building Jan. 24,

Later, looking at the stripped ruins, Principal Macier said, "Yes, fire has destroyed the house but the Academy lives."

Work on the new academy building was finished Aug. 1882, when it was dedicated. It was a triumphant day; students marched from the ZCMI warehouse, where eight years classes had been held, to their new quarters in what is now known as the Ed. Bldg.

In his farewell address to the student body, Brother Macier told of a dream which he shortly after Brigham Young died, in 1877. In his dream he saw a spacious building identical to the new Academy then being dedicated.

There, in 1882, he saw his dream a reality. The building still stands.

The Old West

A cowboy from Arizona came into Principal Macier's office to register for school. He had on his boots and spurs and wore his six-shooters in their holsters. Brother Macier told him to hand over his guns because he never took unarmed men. After staring at Macier for a few moments the man from Arizona handed over his pistols with the words, "You're the only man I have given my guns to."

Growth fulfillment Prophecy

Eighty-two years Brigham University has met the increasing demands of the Church and nation, becoming a center of learning throughout the world. In 1960 studentbody 10,000 came from every nation and from 30 foreign countries.

osen Instrument seems to be a fulfillment of a prediction by Dr. Karl G. He famous German editor was called by Brigham Young to establish the Jr. Maeser said, "This has been a chosen instrument in the hands of the God of Israel to plant the seeds of an educational system that will spread its ramifications at the borders of Zion, beginning with its benign influence in every fireside of the land open to our youth, dues to all intelligence, virtue, and power."

men high in the leading of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints have statements and made predictions concerning the ultimate fate of BYU and its function to the Kingdom of

Most Proficient

irst Presidency of the Church issued this statement December 18, 1957: "Because of its position of revealed and securing, Brigham Young University is destined to become, the largest, at least the most efficient institution of in the world, producing with testimonies of who will become leaders in industry, art, education, and government."

W. Cowley, late member of the Council of the Twelve, to the University students, had this to say concerning BYU: "Do not forget the Lord with the substance which you acquire when forth from this institution, learning, because from thee and that substance be able to finance this, t University, which is



destined to be the greatest of all universities of its kind or of any kind in all the world."

Already Leading

David O. McKay, president of the Church, made this statement December 18, 1954: "With this feeling of satisfaction I share with you a feeling of pride of our membership in the Church that so munificently supports an institution that now has taken its place among the leading institutions and universities of our land and which is destined to become the greatest Church university in the world."

While John Taylor was third president of the Church, he prophesied: "You will see the day that Zion will be as far ahead of the outside world in everything pertaining to learning of every kind as we are today in regard to religious matters. You mark my words, and write them down, and see if they do not come to pass. We are not dependent upon them, but we are upon the Lord."

To Educate Souls

In more recent times, John

A. Widtsoe, well known scientist and late member of the Council of the Twelve, said: "Our sick world is proving today that it is not enough to have strong bodies and minds. The spiritual part of man's nature is the most important part of his being and therefore must not be neglected. The mission of Brigham Young University is to educate the soul, the character of its students as well as their minds and bodies. It must fit itself for destiny."

Needed for Millennium

Back in 1875 Apostle Francis M. Lyman addressed the then small studentbody of Brigham Young Academy and thundered, "This school will be needed in the millennium."

Another interesting prophecy reputedly uttered by President Brigham Young concerns the construction of a temple as an integral part of the University. On August 4, 1952 Ben H. Bullock, a resident of Provo since his childhood, appeared before

(Cont. on p. 16)

Destiny . . .

(Cont. from p. 15)

Julian F. Green, notary public, and made the following notarized statement:

Temple Hill

"A prediction by President Brigham Young in the presence of my father, Benjamin Kimball Bullock and my mother, Martha Elizabeth Hart Bullock, and repeated to me by both my father and mother on several occasions prior to the death of my father in 1901, which I recorded in my diary before his death.

"My parents speaking 'During the early days of Provo, President Brigham Young asked several of the Saints to accompany him onto what is known as "Temple Hill," in the Northeast part of Provo, Utah.'

Prophecy of Temple

"We were among those present and President Young addressing us said 'We have ascended to the summit of this beautiful hill and now you are standing on Holy Ground, the day will come when a magnificent Temple will be erected here to our God and I want you to look and behold the scenic beauty of this wonderful valley, with these grand old Mountains of Ephraim to the north and to the east of us, with their rugged Canyons and towering peaks and to the West, we have a wonderful lake of fresh water adding more beauty, and by building the temple here on this spot of ground, there is plenty of room away from the edge of the hill for all needed purposes.' Much advice and counsel was also given by President Young to those present.

East of Stadium

"I have been on 'Temple Hill' with my parents when but a boy, when it was covered with sage brush and I was shown the location site for the temple selected by President Young which is on the hill on the vacant land to the east of the stadium.

A Spiritual Effect

"I also wish to state that the late Edward H. Holt, now deceased, also knew of this prophecy made by President Young and I have talked with him about it and he said 'Oh what a wonderful spiritual effect will be given to the students of the Brigham Young University, to have a magnificent temple on the hill and the University buildings surrounding it.'

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